

EXHIBIT A

AO 440 (Rev. 06/12) Summons in a Civil Action

FILED

Jun 26 2020

SUSAN Y. SOONG
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Northern District of California

DANIEL GIOSSO, JAMES GIOSSO, AND
RICHARD GIOSSO, TRUSTEES OF THE GIOSSO
CHILDREN'S TRUST; MIKE O'NEILL AND
SONS, A CALIFORNIA GENERAL
PARTNERSHIP

Plaintiff(s)

v.

Civil Action No. 3:20-cv-04255-TSH

CITY & COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, a
municipal entity, and DOES 1 through 100, inclusive.

*Defendant(s)***SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION**To: *(Defendant's name and address)*

CITY & COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, a municipal entity
City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, California 94102

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are:

CURTIS F. DOWLING (California SBN 188091)
JAK S. MARQUEZ (California SBN 183892)
DOWLING & MARQUEZ, LLP
625 Market Street, 4th Floor
San Francisco, California 94105

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

Date: 6/26/2020

CLERK OF COURT

Susan Y. Soong

A. Kokich

f Clerk or Deputy Clerk

2020 JUL 10 AM 9:29
CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
1390 MARKET ST.

AO 440 (Rev. 06/12) Summons in a Civil Action (Page 2)

Civil Action No. _____

PROOF OF SERVICE*(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))*

This summons for *(name of individual and title, if any)* _____
 was received by me on *(date)* _____.

☐ I personally served the summons on the individual at *(place)* _____
 on *(date)* _____; or

☐ I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with *(name)* _____
 _____, a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there,
 on *(date)* _____, and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

☐ I served the summons on *(name of individual)* _____, who is
 designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* _____
 on *(date)* _____; or

☐ I returned the summons unexecuted because _____; or

☐ Other *(specify)*: _____

My fees are \$ _____ for travel and \$ _____ for services, for a total of \$ _____.

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc:

CURTIS F. DOWLING (California SBN 188091)
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O'NEILL AND SONS, A CALIFORNIA
GENERAL PARTNERSHIP

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHRN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

DANIEL GIOSSO, JAMES GIOSSO,
AND RICHARD GIOSSO,
TRUSTEES OF THE GIOSSO
CHILDREN'S TRUST; MIKE
O'NEILL AND SONS, A
CALIFORNIA GENERAL
PARTNERSHIP

Plaintiffs,

v.

CITY & COUNTY OF SAN
FRANCISCO, a municipal entity, and
DOES 1 through 100, inclusive.

Defendants.

Case No.:

**COMPLAINT FOR
INJUNCTIVE AND EQUITABLE
RELIEF**

COME NOW plaintiffs DANIEL GIOSSO, JAMES GIOSSO, and
RICHARD GIOSSO, TRUSTEES OF THE GIOSSO CHILDREN'S TRUST, and

COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE AND EQUITABLE RELIEF

1 MIKE O'NEILL AND SONS, A CALIFORNIA GENERAL PARTNERSHIP
2 (hereafter "Plaintiffs"), who allege as and for a cause of action, as follows:
3

4 **INTRODUCTION**

5 1. San Francisco's Tenderloin neighborhood faces a desperate crisis.

6 2. The Tenderloin is a culturally diverse community comprised of
7 seniors, persons with disabilities, people of color, immigrants (documented and
8 undocumented), individuals with low incomes, LGBTQ people, and families with
9 children. All of its residents—housed and unhoused—are being put at risk by the
10 policies, actions, and inaction of the City and County of San Francisco.
11

12 3. Even before the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the de facto policy
13 of the City and County of San Francisco to use the Tenderloin community as a
14 containment zone had resulted in a dramatic decline in the livability and safety of
15 the neighborhood. The deplorable conditions tolerated by the City in the
16 Tenderloin are not permitted in other neighborhoods in San Francisco. This is a
17 matter of fundamental fairness; what is a city-wide problem should not be allowed
18 to weigh disproportionately on a low-income working-class neighborhood. San
19 Francisco should be prohibited from abandoning a single neighborhood, in an
20 apparent effort to spare other neighborhoods the burdens that confront the city at-
21 large.
22

23 4. The Tenderloin, always a community of tolerance and compassion, is
24 now blighted; its sidewalks are unsanitary, unsafe, and often impassable. Open-air
25

26 **COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE AND EQUITABLE RELIEF**
27
28

1 drug sales and other criminal activity, plus crowds of drug users and sidewalk-
2 blocking tents, pervade and threaten the health and lives of all of the Tenderloin's
3 residents. What has long been suffered in the Tenderloin has become insufferable.
4 The conditions now prevailing in the Tenderloin constitute a violation of the
5 fundamental civil rights of those residing and working there.
6

7
8 5. Small business owners, who reflect the cultural diversity of the
9 neighborhood, face multiple challenges. Their economic viability is threatened
10 by generic COVID-19 business disruption, but they must also cope with an
11 existential risk to their future, as customers elect to patronize establishments where
12 sidewalk conditions do not impose physical barriers to safe access. The same is
13 true of providers of rental housing in the neighborhood.
14
15

16 6. The pandemic has ominously exacerbated dangers and harms to those
17 who live, work, and go to school in the Tenderloin, and it threatens to do so for
18 years to come as successive waves of infection bring further death and despair.
19

20 7. Plaintiffs make the factual allegations and assert the legal claims
21 herein in an effort to compel the City and County of San Francisco to comply with
22 the law. Plaintiffs seek ultimately not to assign blame, but to obtain legally
23 obligatory solutions.
24

25 II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

26
27 8. Plaintiffs assert the claims herein pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, and
28 the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution. This

COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE AND EQUITABLE RELIEF

1 Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343, 1367, 2201 & 2202.

2 9. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over plaintiffs' state law
3 claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367, as they arise from the same case or
4 controversy as plaintiffs' federal claims.
5

6 10. Plaintiffs seek only equitable and injunctive relief for their state law
7 claims. Accordingly, plaintiffs need not submit a compensation claim with any
8 local public entity pursuant to the California Tort Claims Act set forth at California
9 Government Code §§ 810 et seq.¹
10

11 11. The acts and omissions complained of herein occurred in the Northern
12 District of California. Accordingly, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391, venue is proper
13 in this Judicial District.
14

15 III. INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT

16 12. A substantial part of the events or omissions that give rise to the claims
17 asserted herein occurred in the City and County of San Francisco, and a substantial
18 part of the property that is the subject of this action is situated in the City and
19 County of San Francisco.
20

21 IV. PARTIES

22 A. Plaintiffs

23 13. Plaintiffs DANIEL GIOSSO, JAMES GIOSSO, AND RICHARD
24

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26
27
28 ¹ See *Owest Commc'ns Corp. v. City of Berkeley*, 146 F. Supp. 2d 1081, 1090-91 (N.D. Cal. 2001).

1 GIOSSO are the trustees of the GIOSSO CHILDREN'S TRUST and are the legal
2 owners of the mixed-use building located at 725-727 Van Ness Avenue, San
3 Francisco, California (hereafter "Giosso Building"). The Giosso Building has
4 ground-floor commercial space and 31 residential rental units. The Giosso
5 Building is located on the western edge of the Tenderloin on the 700 block of Van
6 Ness Avenue (hereafter "The Block"), which is the block bounded on the west and
7 east by Van Ness and Franklin Streets, and on the north and south by Turk and
8 Eddy Streets. The Block is further divided approximately in half from the west and
9 east by a one-block long street called Larch Street (hereafter "The Alley"). The
10 Alley is about 2 ½ blocks away from City Hall in San Francisco.

14 14. Plaintiff MIKE O'NEILL AND SONS is a California general
15 partnership and is the owner of two different apartment buildings located on The
16 Block. One is 828 Franklin Street, and the other is 880 Franklin Street. These two
17 apartment buildings (hereafter "O'Neill Buildings") are collectively comprised of
18 174 residential rental units.

21 **B. Defendant**

22 15. Defendant CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
23 ("Defendant" or the "City") is a municipal entity existing under the laws of the
24 State of California, with the capacity to sue and be sued.
25

26 ///

27 ///

28 **COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE AND EQUITABLE RELIEF**

V. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. History of the Tenderloin Neighborhood

16. The “Tenderloin” is an approximately 50-city block neighborhood in downtown San Francisco that has been known by that name for more than a century. Although not all authorities agree on the Tenderloin’s precise metes and bounds, many consider it to be a trapezoid-shaped region which is roughly bordered on the west by Van Ness Avenue, on the north by Post Street, on the east by Mason Street, and on the south by Market Street.

17. For most of its existence, the Tenderloin has attracted residents from the working-class and lower income segments of San Francisco society. The socioeconomic fortunes of the Tenderloin have waxed and waned significantly over the past 60 years.

18. Specifically, the distinctive character of the Tenderloin experienced a sharp decline in the 1960s. By 1971, the neighborhood was described by The New York Times as the “porn capital of the USA.”² Prostitution and illegal drug trafficking were open and notorious, and housing conditions deteriorated.³

19. A decade later, in the early to mid-1980s, the Tenderloin enjoyed a

² Randy Shaw, After 40 Years, the Tenderloin at Another Crossroads, San Francisco Chronicle (Feb. 23, 2020), <https://www.sfchronicle.com/opinion/article/After-40-years-the-Tenderloin-at-another-15066015.php> (referring to William Murray, Porn Capital of America: San Francisco, New York Times Magazine (Jan. 3, 1971), at 8-9).

³ See generally Randy Shaw, *The Tenderloin: Sex, Crime, and Resistance in the Heart of San Francisco* 135-56 (2015) (Chapter 6: 1967-1977, The Tenderloin Hits Bottom).

1 brief revival. Through the hard work, dedication, and inspiration provided by
2 politicians and community leaders including then-Mayor Dianne Feinstein; the
3 Reverend Cecil Williams of Glide Memorial United Methodist Church; and the late
4 owner of the Cadillac Hotel, Leroy Looper, the Tenderloin attracted substantial
5 fresh investment, particularly in its restaurants and other small businesses.⁴ New
6 zoning regulations were enacted that protected the low-income character of the
7 neighborhood.⁵

10 20. Unfortunately, the Tenderloin's economic resurgence did not last. By
11 the late-1980s, several factors, including a cut in federal funding, an economic
12 slump, and a lack of police department support, triggered another two-decade
13 decline.⁶

16 21. For a few years beginning in 2011, under the leadership of the late
17 Mayor Ed Lee, the Tenderloin again experienced a revitalization. New housing and
18 restaurants opened, neighborhood parks were renovated, and the Tenderloin
19 Museum was commissioned.⁷ But, again, the Tenderloin's prosperity did not last.

21 **B. Current State of the Tenderloin**

22 22. At present, more than 20,000 people are permanent residents of the
23 Tenderloin, including 3,000 children.⁸ Indeed, the Tenderloin has the highest per
24

26 ⁴ Shaw, *S.F. Chronicle*, *supra* n.2.

27 ⁵ *Id.*

28 ⁶ *Id.*

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ Randy Shaw, *SF Turning Tenderloin into a Ghetto, BeyondChron*

capita concentration of children of any neighborhood in San Francisco.⁹ The Tenderloin's residents consist primarily of low-income and working class individuals, senior citizens, disabled people, and families with children.¹⁰

23. By 2019, the condition of the Tenderloin sank to a new low. The homeless population, which has long been present in the Tenderloin, swelled. According to a 2019 study conducted by Applied Survey Research, the homeless count in San Francisco increased by almost 20% over the four years from 2015 to 2019, with most of that growth occurring over the last two years.¹¹

24. The recent influx of homeless people into the Tenderloin has created a variety of problems for all stakeholders—permanent residents, providers of rental housing, businesses, schools, the police, and the homeless population itself (an estimated 39% of whom suffer from mental illness¹²).

25. Open-air drug transactions are routinely tolerated in the Tenderloin. The easy availability of illegal drugs attracts users and intensifies the homelessness problem. Some 42% of the homeless population are estimated to suffer from

(Apr. 7, 2020), <http://beyondchron.org/sf-turning-tenderloin-into-a-ghetto/>.

⁹ Carrie Sisto, *Tenderloin Merchants Form New Association to Address Issues with Neighborhood's Alleys*, Hoodline (Nov. 13, 2019), <https://hoodline.com/2019/11/tenderloin-merchants-form-new-association-to-address-issues-with-neighborhood-s-alleys>.

¹⁰ Shaw, *BeyondChron*, *supra* n.8.

¹¹ Applied Survey Research, San Francisco Homeless Count & Survey 2019 Executive Summary, San Francisco Department of Homelessness & Supportive Housing (2019), http://hsh.sfgov.org/wpcontent/uploads/ExecutiveSummary_SanFrancisco2019.pdf.

¹² *Id.*

1 alcohol or drug addiction.¹³

2 26. Sidewalks in the Tenderloin are now packed with tents, some of which
3
4 contain as many as six individuals. Since the latter part of 2019, a sizeable number
5 of homeless persons have created an unwanted tent encampment in The Alley. It
6 has grown over time and gotten particularly bad in the last few months. The people
7 in the encampment have taken over both sides of the street, erecting and placing
8 tents and other obstructions on the entire length of The Alley. Recent photographs
9 depicting various portions of the encampment are attached hereto as Exhibit “A.”
10
11 There are also tents on portions of the sidewalks surrounding The Block.
12

13 27. According to a count conducted by Urban Alchemy (a non-profit
14 organization that provides litter reduction services in the Tenderloin and adjacent
15 neighborhoods of San Francisco to ensure safe, clean, and accessible sidewalks and
16 rights-of-way), the number of tents and makeshift shelters on Tenderloin sidewalks
17 grew from 158 on March 3, 2020, to 391 on May 1, 2020. A chart illustrating the
18 increase in the number of those tents and shelters on Tenderloin sidewalks from
19 December 10, 2019, to May 1, 2020, is attached hereto as Exhibit “B.”
20
21

22 28. Those tents, such as those presently in The Alley, block the sidewalks
23 in the Tenderloin, impeding pedestrians’ travel. They also serve as cover for drug
24 dealers and others conducting nefarious activities.¹⁴ However, on plaintiffs’
25
26

27 ¹³ *Id.*

28 ¹⁴ Phil Matier, *SF Homeless Tents, Once Seen as Problem, Now Seen as Path to Coronavirus Social Distancing*, San Francisco Chronicle (Apr. 12, 2020),

1 information and belief, the San Francisco Police Department has been directed not
2 to remove or disturb those tents, despite the fact that they block the sidewalks and
3 shield criminals and despite the health risks that they pose to permanent residents,
4 business owners, pedestrians, and homeless people themselves.¹⁵

6 29. According to Randy Shaw, executive director of the Tenderloin
7 Housing Clinic,¹⁶ “The Tenderloin has become a horror show. Feces, drug dealers
8 and users, graffiti, tents and crowds on sidewalks dominate the landscape.”¹⁷

10 30. The crisis in the Tenderloin presents an immediate and dire public
11 health problem.

13 31. The Tenderloin’s crisis also presents an environmental problem, as the
14 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has recognized. In a letter to Governor
15 Gavin Newsom dated September 26, 2019, EPA Administrator Andrew R. Wheeler
16 wrote:

18 The EPA is aware of the growing homelessness crisis
19 developing in major California cities, including Los Angeles
20 and San Francisco, and the impact of this crisis on the environ-
21 ment. Indeed, press reports indicate that “piles of human
22 feces” on sidewalks and streets in these cities are becoming all
too common. The EPA is concerned about the potential water

23 [https://www.sfchronicle.com/bayarea/philmatier/article/SF-homeless-tents-once-](https://www.sfchronicle.com/bayarea/philmatier/article/SF-homeless-tents-once-seen-as-problem-now-seen-15193812.php)
24 [seen-as-problem-now-seen-15193812.php](https://www.sfchronicle.com/bayarea/philmatier/article/SF-homeless-tents-once-seen-as-problem-now-seen-15193812.php).

25 ¹⁵ Shaw, *BeyondChron*, *supra* n.8.

26 ¹⁶ Mr. Shaw also co-founded and serves on the Board of Directors of Uptown
27 Tenderloin, Inc., a nonprofit organization that in 2009 spearheaded the creation of
the national Uptown Tenderloin Historic District. Uptown Tenderloin, Inc. was the
driving force behind the Tenderloin Museum, which opened in 2015. Mr. Shaw is
the editor of *BeyondChron.org*.

28 ¹⁷ Shaw, *BeyondChron*, *supra* n.8.

1 quality impacts from pathogens and other contaminants from
2 untreated human waste entering nearby waters. San Francisco,
3 Los Angeles and the state do not appear to be acting with
4 urgency to mitigate the risks to human health and the environ-
 ment that may result from the homelessness crisis.¹⁸

5 32. The plight of the Tenderloin is aggravated by the NIMBY¹⁹ attitude
6 and behavior exhibited by many in San Francisco. That is, as the streets of other
7 San Francisco neighborhoods improve, the condition of the Tenderloin deteriorates.
8 As San Francisco Chronicle columnist Heather Knight recently observed, “[t]hough
9 city officials would never admit it, they’ve long treated the low-income
10 neighborhood [of the Tenderloin] as a containment zone, tolerating everything from
11 blatant drug dealing to open-air injection drug use to filthy sidewalks that wouldn’t
12 stand in wealthier parts of town.”²⁰ Randy Shaw similarly asserted, “in 2020, our
13 ‘progressive’ city still maintains a double standard that bars activities in gentrified
14 neighborhoods that it allows in the Tenderloin.”²¹
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16
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18

19 C. Impact on Plaintiffs

20 33. Plaintiffs are providers of rental housing, and the occupants in the
21 Giosso Building and the O’Neill Buildings are residential tenants who live in the
22

23
24 ¹⁸ Letter from Andrew R. Wheeler, Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection
25 Agency, to Gavin C. Newsom, Governor, State of California (Sep. 26, 2019),
 https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2019-09/documents/9.26.19_letter-epa.pdf (footnotes omitted).

26 ¹⁹ “Not In My Back Yard”

27 ²⁰ Heather Knight, “*The Problem Is Getting Worse*”: SF’s Troubled Tenderloin
 Buckles under Weight of Coronavirus, San Francisco Chronicle (Apr. 17, 2020),
 <https://www.sfchronicle.com/bayarea/heatherknight/article/The-problem-is-getting-worse-SF-s-15206953.php>.

28 ²¹ Shaw, *S.F. Chronicle*, *supra* n.2.

1 neighborhood. Plaintiffs and their managers and tenants, along with other persons
2 who reside on and/or work on The Block, have suffered from the deterioration of
3 their community. Tent-blocked sidewalks in The Alley and around The Block,
4 groups of addicts injecting themselves, the odors of smoked crystal
5 methamphetamine and human waste, open-air drug dealing, a makeshift bicycle
6 “chop shop,” assaults, and noise at all hours of the day and night immediately
7 outside the Giosso Building and the O’Neill Buildings cause residents to fear for
8 their safety; many are afraid to venture outside their building, particularly at night.
9

10
11
12 34. The tent encampment in The Alley, and the criminal, anti-social,
13 and/or disruptive activities which take place therein on a regular, if not daily, basis
14 are a nuisance by any conceivable understanding of that term. Fights have erupted
15 between members of the encampment wielding steel poles. A woman was dragged
16 around by her neck. Members of the encampment have assaulted and harassed
17 tenants who live on The Block. They urinate and defecate in The Alley.²² They
18 make unbearable noise at all hours of the day and evening. They do drugs out in
19 the open. They have tried to break into plaintiffs’ buildings and rental units. They
20 steal packages/deliveries left for the residents. There is a makeshift bicycle “chop
21 shop” present as well. A contractor recently noted that one member of the
22 encampment had a firearm. On plaintiff’s information and belief, there was a drug
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24
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26

27
28 ²² On plaintiffs’ information and belief, the City only encouraged the encampment to grow by installing a portable toilet in The Alley earlier this year.

1 overdose on January 25, 2020; on plaintiffs' further information and belief, a
2 stabbing death occurred in The Alley in February, 2020. The tenants in the Giosso
3 Building and the O'Neill Buildings feel like prisoners in their own homes. They do
4 not feel safe living on the block, and do not feel safe exiting/entering their buildings
5 for any reason (e.g., grocery shopping). Numerous vacancies now exist in
6 plaintiffs' three buildings because of the nuisance. Things have gotten so bad that
7 tenants are now vacating these buildings and are specifically citing the encampment
8 in The Alley as the reason. For example, one tenant vacated earlier this year and
9 informed the manager of the Giosso Building that his reason for moving was:
10
11
12

13 ultimately that I felt unsafe at the property due to the people
14 that started to congregate around the building and on Larch St
15 during my tenancy. Over my time at the building (August 2018-
16 January 2020) the number of what I would consider to be violent
17 homeless people living in that area grew exponentially. Barely a
18 week went by where I didn't call either the non-emergency police
line or 911 because people were fighting on Larch St at all hours
of the day and night

19 And, because the nuisance in The Alley is unavoidable and so obvious to anyone
20 who would enter any of plaintiffs' three buildings to view vacant units, plaintiffs
21 cannot re-rent these vacant units.
22

23 35. Nearby businesses in the Tenderloin have likewise suffered as a result
24 of the neighborhood's decline, including crime and vandalism such as broken shop
25 windows.
26

27 36. Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, many, if not most or all, of
28

1 the people in the encampment in The Alley do not adhere to social distancing rules
2 for the pandemic; they congregate in large groups in close proximity, without
3 masks; they do not make way for other people who live and work on The Block
4 who are trying to use the sidewalks; they sometimes display hostile and threatening
5 behavior. Numerous residents in plaintiffs' three buildings have windows which
6 are directly above, and not far from, the tents and people who form the encampment
7 in The Alley.
8

9
10 37. Plaintiffs' managers have called and/or written the City and the San
11 Francisco Police Department, demanding the removal of the encampment, but the
12 City and its police department have turned a blind eye to the problem, done nothing
13 in response to it, and have allowed the continuation of a nuisance which threatens
14 the health and safety of others.
15
16

17 **D. Effect of the COVID-19 Pandemic**

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19 38. On March 16, 2020, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, Mayor
20 London Breed directed San Francisco businesses to close and issued a citywide
21 shelter-in-place order.²³ The homeless population in the Tenderloin, however, has
22 no place in which to shelter. Homeless people are exempted from social distancing
23 conventions. Plaintiffs are deeply concerned that the homeless population in The
24

25 ²³ Russell Berman, *The City That Has Flattened the Coronavirus Curve*, The
26 Atlantic (Apr. 12, 2020),
27 <https://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2020/04/coronavirus-san-francisco-london-breed/609808/>; see also City & County of San Francisco, Dept. of Public
28 Health, Order of the Health Officer No. C19-07 (Mar. 16, 2020),
<https://www.sfdph.org/dph/alerts/files/HealthOrderC19-07-%20Shelter-in-Place.pdf>.

1 Alley and around The Block—who have likely never been tested and who lack the
2 resources to comply with the public health guidance of sheltering in place,
3 practicing social distancing, washing hands, and wearing face coverings—may have
4 COVID-19, posing a greater risk to the residents in their buildings and to their
5 managers and inviting a general spread of the virus.
6

7
8 39. Despite the high risk of infection and other dangers posed to residents
9 in the Tenderloin and beyond, the City has yet to implement wide-scale testing for
10 people living on the streets.
11

12 40. Studies show that a primary cause of homelessness is loss of
13 employment.²⁴ The pandemic has caused a devastating increase in unemployment,
14 in San Francisco and throughout the state and country.²⁵ The homeless population
15 in the Tenderloin has grown since the onset of the pandemic, and it will likely
16 continue to grow. On plaintiff's information and belief, the City reduced the
17 number of persons allowed to sleep in City shelters out of concern for the
18 coronavirus, but afforded the persons it displaced no other shelter opportunity,
19 thereby forcing them to turn to living on the streets and in tents, and adding to the
20 homeless population which was already existent in the Tenderloin when the
21 pandemic started.
22
23
24
25

26 ²⁴ Applied Survey Research, *supra* n.11.

27 ²⁵ Adam Beam, *California's Unemployment Rate Soars, But Worst Yet to Come*,
28 NBC Bay Area (Apr. 17, 2020),
<https://www.nbcbayarea.com/news/california/california-unemployment-rate-jumped-to-5-3-in-march/2274716/>.

1 41. The explosive growth in the size of the Tenderloin's homeless
2 population has likewise harmed its permanent residents. Individuals and families
3 living in SROs are terrified to go outside. As Heather Knight explained, "[m]any
4 families live in tiny single room occupancy hotels, sharing communal kitchens and
5 bathrooms. But to get outside for fresh air or to run essential errands, they're faced
6 with an impossible choice: push through crowded sidewalks, social distancing be
7 damned, or walk into traffic to get around the throngs."²⁶

10 42. On April 20, 2020, District 6 Supervisor Matt Haney transmitted a
11 letter to Mayor Breed and other City officials regarding the Tenderloin's crisis.²⁷ In
12 his detailed letter, Supervisor Haney explained (among many other things) how
13 Tenderloin residents are "uniquely vulnerable to the spread of COVID-19" and how
14 the proliferation of tents on the sidewalks of the Tenderloin creates "extreme health
15 hazards for everyone."²⁸ Supervisor Haney closed his letter with a demand for "a
16 specific, targeted intervention strategy from the City" to "slow the spread of the
17 virus, save lives, and protect everyone in our city."²⁹

21 43. The City's acts and omissions, whether intentional or negligent, that
22 allow the Tenderloin to serve as the City's repository for its homeless population
23 (as Supervisor Haney outlines in his letter and as plaintiffs have detailed above)

26 ²⁶ Knight, *supra* n.20.

27 ²⁷ Letter from Matt Haney, Supervisor, San Francisco District 6, to London
28 Breed, Mayor, City of San Francisco, *et al.* (Apr. 20, 2020).

28 ²⁸ *Id.* at 1.

29 ²⁹ *Id.* at 4.

1 have created dire consequences for the Tenderloin's residents and businesses,
2 including plaintiffs'. The City's acts and omissions threaten plaintiffs with the
3 following specific consequences: (a) an increased risk of infection of COVID-19;
4 (b) interference with their property rights; (c) loss of business and other
5 opportunities; (d) interference with their California constitutional right to pursue
6 happiness; (e) interference with their federal due process rights; and (f) interference
7 with their federal equal protection rights.
8
9

10 44. Defendant is legally obligated to act quickly to protect plaintiffs' legal
11 rights (as articulated in their claims set forth below) as well as the health and lives
12 of plaintiffs, their managers, and their tenants. The Tenderloin's long role as the
13 City's containment zone must cease.
14
15

16 VI. CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

17 FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

18 Violation of Due Process

19 42 U.S.C. § 1983; U.S. Const. Amend. V/XIV

20 (All Plaintiffs against Defendant)

21 45. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate herein by this reference each and
22 every allegation set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 44 of this Complaint as though
23 set forth fully herein.
24
25

26 46. Defendant, by abdicating its duties under the law to ensure safe and
27 secure living conditions in the Tenderloin, has denied residents on The Block and in
28

COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE AND EQUITABLE RELIEF

1 plaintiffs' buildings due process of law as guaranteed by the Fifth and Fourteenth
2 Amendments of the United States Constitution. The squalid sidewalk conditions,
3 exacerbated profoundly by the threat of infection, have denied these residents their
4 unimpeded liberty and use of their property, and have allowed conditions to fester
5 that threaten residents' health and lives.
6

7
8 47. Upon plaintiffs' information and belief, this was done with deliberate
9 intent and/or reckless disregard of plaintiffs' rights. Plaintiffs seek injunctive relief
10 and the cost of attorneys' fees in bringing this action.
11

12 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

13 **Violation of Equal Protection**

14 **42 U.S.C. § 1983; U.S. Const. Amend. V/XIV**

15 **(All Plaintiffs against Defendant)**

16
17 48. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate herein by this reference each and
18 every allegation set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 47 of this Complaint as though
19 set forth fully herein.
20

21 49. Defendant, by enforcing the law in some areas and declining to
22 enforce the law in others, has arbitrarily determined where homeless encampments
23 may or may not be located and what communities should be affected, without
24 following its own procedures and in violation of both state and federal law. This
25 has placed a disproportionate burden on some persons, communities, and
26 businesses over others.
27
28

COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE AND EQUITABLE RELIEF

1 50. Upon plaintiffs' information and belief, this was done with deliberate
2 intent and/or reckless disregard of plaintiffs' rights. Plaintiffs seek injunctive relief
3 and the cost of attorneys' fees in bringing this action.
4

5 **THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

6 **Violation of Due Process Clause, State-Created Danger Doctrine**

7 **42 U.S.C. § 1983; U.S. Const. Amend. XIV**

8 **(All Plaintiffs against Defendant)**

9
10 51. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate herein by this reference each and
11 every allegation set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 50 of this Complaint as though
12 set forth fully herein.
13

14 52. By the acts and omissions described above, defendant has
15 affirmatively created or increased the risk that plaintiffs, their managers, and their
16 tenants would be exposed to dangerous conditions, which placed plaintiffs, their
17 managers, and their tenants specifically at risk, and these persons were and have
18 been harmed as a result.
19

20 53. Defendant knew or should have known that its acts or omissions
21 specifically endangered plaintiffs, their managers, and their tenants, and defendant
22 was deliberately indifferent thereto.
23

24
25 ///

26
27 ///

28
///

COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE AND EQUITABLE RELIEF

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Uncompensated Taking

42.U.S.C. § 1983; U.S. Const. Amend. V/XIV

(All Plaintiffs against Defendant)

54. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate herein by this reference each and every allegation set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 53 of this Complaint as though set forth fully herein.

55. The Fifth Amendment mandates, in relevant part, that “private property [shall not] be taken for public use, without just compensation.” The Fifth Amendment is applied to the states through the Fourteenth Amendment.³⁰ The actions by the City, as described in detail herein, have limited, damaged, and/or burdened the property owners (including, but not limited to, plaintiffs) so substantially that they rise to the level of a regulatory taking, yet no compensation has been provided.

56. Upon information and belief, this was done with deliberate intent and/or reckless disregard of plaintiffs’ rights. Plaintiffs seek injunctive relief and the cost of attorneys’ fees in bringing this action.

///

///

³⁰ *Chicago, B. & Q.R. Co. v. City of Chicago*, 166 U.S. 226, 241, 17 S.Ct. 581, 586 (1897).

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Municipal Liability for Unconstitutional Custom or Policy

42 U.S.C. § 1983

(All Plaintiffs against Defendant)

57. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate herein by this reference each and every allegation set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 56 of this Complaint as though set forth fully herein.

58. Plaintiffs are informed, believe and allege that, at all times herein mentioned, defendant and its agents, with deliberate indifference, and conscious and reckless disregard to the safety, security, and constitutional and statutory rights of plaintiffs, engaged in the unconstitutional conduct and omissions set forth above, all pursuant to policy, procedure, or customs held by the City.

59. The actions and inactions of the City were known or should have been known to the policy makers responsible for that agency and occurred with deliberate indifference to the constitutional violations set forth above, and/or to the strong likelihood that constitutional rights would be violated as a result of its customs and/or policies.

60. Plaintiffs seek injunctive relief, and the cost of attorneys' fees in bringing this action.

///

///

COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE AND EQUITABLE RELIEF

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Negligence

(All Plaintiffs against Defendant)

61. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate herein by this reference each and every allegation set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 60 of this Complaint as though set forth fully herein.

62. Defendant, by and through its agents and employees, has the sole right and responsibility to control, maintain, and keep safe and clean the public and public-right-of-way areas in San Francisco, including parks, sidewalks, streets, and public buildings, and to make and enforce laws assuring the public health and safety thereof for its citizens and their guests. Among other things, defendant has the duty to maintain these areas in a manner that does not unreasonably interfere with the free passage or use by plaintiffs, their managers, and their tenants and that addresses and alleviates conditions that are harmful to health or indecent or offensive to the senses, that create a fire hazard, or that permit crime to occur unabated including the illegal sale and/or use of controlled substances.

63. As controlling law makes clear, “[t]he public is entitled to the free and unobstructed use of the entire streets and sidewalks. . . .”³¹ Indeed, municipalities “have the duty to keep their communities’ streets open and available for movement

³¹ *Vanderhurst v. Tholcke*, 113 Cal. 147, 152 (1896).

1 of people and property, the primary purpose to which the streets are dedicated.”³²

2 64. Defendant and its agents have breached their duty to San Francisco’s
3 citizens, including and specifically to plaintiffs, their managers, and their tenants
4 and each plaintiff has suffered as a result. The bases of this claim for relief include
5 the conduct, acts, and omissions of individual responsible City officials, based on
6 the theory of respondeat superior.
7

8
9 65. Plaintiffs seek no monetary damages hereunder and submit this claim
10 for only equitable and injunctive relief. Accordingly, the City is not entitled to any
11 claim of immunity, pursuant to California Government Code § 814.
12

13 SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

14 Public Nuisance

15 Cal. Civ. Code §§ 3490 et seq.

16 (All Plaintiffs against Defendant)

17
18 66. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate herein by this reference each and
19 every allegation set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 65 of this Complaint as though
20 set forth fully herein.
21

22 67. California has defined nuisance as:
23

24 [a]nything which is injurious to health, including, but not limited
25 to, the illegal sale of controlled substances, or is indecent or
26 offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of
property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life

27 ³² *Schneider v. State of New Jersey, Town of Irvington*, 308 U.S. 147, 160, 60 S.
28 Ct. 146, 150 (1939).

1 or property, or unlawfully obstructs the free passage or use, in the
2 customary manner, of any navigable lake, or river, bay, stream,
3 canal, or basin, or any public park, square, street, or highway, is a
nuisance.³³

4 68. That statute “is an expression of the Legislature’s public policy against
5 public nuisances, and it is plainly aimed at protecting the public from the hazards
6 created by public nuisances.”³⁴ In addition to health and safety hazards, “[a]
7 reduction in property values caused by activities on a neighboring piece of land,
8 and an assault on the senses by noise, dust, and odors, are just the kinds of
9 harm that common law suits to abate a nuisance are designed to redress.”³⁵ A
10 public nuisance is the substantial and unreasonable interference with a public
11 right.³⁶

12 69. As described above, the City, by its failure to maintain the public
13 property under its control and to enforce the laws requiring the same, is
14 perpetuating and facilitating a public nuisance.

15 70. All plaintiffs, and their managers and tenants, have experienced a
16 substantial and unreasonable interference with the enjoyment of their property,
17 whether that be a building owned or a room rented, and with their right of free
18 passage and use; each has suffered and continues to be threatened with respect to

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25
26 ³³ California Civil Code § 3479.

³⁴ *People v. ConAgra Grocery Prods. Co.*, 17 Cal. App. 5th 51, 136 (2017).

³⁵ *Solid Waste Agency of N. Cook Cty. v. U.S. Army Corps of Eng’rs*, 101 F.3d 503, 505 (7th Cir. 1996).

³⁶ *San Diego Gas & Elec. Co. v. Superior Court*, 13 Cal. 4th 893, 938 (1996).

1 his or her health and welfare, by reason of the constant threat of disease and the
2 experience of human waste, trash, tents, and an encampment outside their
3 properties and along and on the sidewalks and streets of The Alley and The Block.
4

5 71. Each plaintiff has been damaged in his or her own right, in a manner
6 specially injurious to himself or herself. No plaintiff consented to defendant's
7 conduct.
8

9 **EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

10 **Private Nuisance**

11 **Cal. Civ. Code §§ 3501 et seq.**

12 **(All Plaintiffs against Defendant)**

13
14 72. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate herein by this reference each and
15 every allegation set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 71 of this Complaint as though
16 set forth fully herein.
17

18 73. Each plaintiff co-owns the Giosso Building or the O'Neill Buildings.
19 By defendant's actions and inactions, each has created a condition or permitted a
20 condition to exist that is harmful to the health, is indecent and offensive to the
21 senses, obstructs the free passage and use of public parks, squares, streets, highway,
22 and sidewalks, permits unlawful sales of illicit narcotics, and constitutes a fire
23 hazard, as described herein.
24

25 74. Defendant's conduct has been and is intentional and unreasonable, or
26 unintentional but negligent or reckless. Alternatively, the condition permitted to
27
28

COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE AND EQUITABLE RELIEF

1 exist was the result of abnormally dangerous activity that substantially interfered
2 with each plaintiff's use or enjoyment of his or her land (as well as the enjoyment
3 of the same land by his or her manager(s) and tenants), that would reasonably
4 annoy or disturb an ordinary person. No plaintiff consented to defendant's conduct;
5 each was harmed; defendant's conduct was a substantial factor in causing the harm;
6 and the seriousness of the harm outweighs any public benefit of such conduct
7 (which is none).
8

9
10 75. Plaintiffs seek no monetary damages hereunder and submit this claim
11 for only equitable and injunctive relief. Accordingly, the City is not entitled to any
12 claim of immunity, pursuant to California Government Code § 814.
13

14 **NINTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

15 **Violation of Mandatory Duty**

16 **Cal. Gov't Code § 815.6; Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code § 17000**

17 **(All Plaintiffs against Defendant)**

18
19 76. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate herein by this reference each and
20 every allegation set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 75 of this Complaint as
21 though set forth fully herein.
22

23
24 77. Defendant City is liable under California Government Code § 815.6
25 and common law negligence theory for violation of a statutorily mandated duty to
26 provide medical care for the indigent. California Welfare & Institutions Code §
27 17000 provides:
28

COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE AND EQUITABLE RELIEF

1 Every county and every city and county shall relieve and support
2 all incompetent, poor, indigent persons, and those incapacitated by
3 age, disease, or accident, lawfully resident therein, when such
4 persons are not supported and relieved by their relatives or friends,
5 by their own means, or by state hospitals or other state or private
6 institutions.

7 78. California Welfare & Institutions Code § 10000 clarifies and defines
8 the purpose of these obligations as follows:

9 The purpose of this division is to provide for protection, care, and
10 assistance to the people of the state in need thereof, and to promote
11 the welfare and happiness of all of the people of the state by
12 providing appropriate aid and services to all of its needy and
13 distressed. It is the legislative intent that aid shall be administered
14 and services provided promptly and humanely, with due regard for
15 the preservation of family life, and without discrimination on
16 account of ancestry, marital status, political affiliation, or any
17 characteristic listed or defined in Section 11135 of the Government
18 Code. That aid shall be so administered and services so provided,
19 to the extent not in conflict with federal law, as to encourage self-
20 respect, self-reliance, and the desire to be a good citizen, useful to
21 society.

22 79. Sections 17000 and 10000 taken together mandate that “medical care
23 be provided to indigents . . . promptly and humanely.”³⁷ This means that cities and
24 counties must provide medical care to the poor “at a level which does not lead to
25 unnecessary suffering or endanger life and health.”³⁸ The California Supreme
26 Court has held that municipalities must provide “subsistence medical
27 services.”³⁹ Cities and counties have an obligation to provide ““medically
28

³⁷ *Tailfeather v. Board of Supervisors*, 48 Cal. App. 4th 1223, 1245 (1996).

³⁸ *Id.* at 1240.

³⁹ *Hunt v. Superior Court*, 21 Cal. 4th 984, 1014 (1999) (“Section 10000 imposes a minimum standard of care—one requiring that subsistence medical services be

1 necessary' care, not just emergency care."⁴⁰ Importantly, a city or county's
2 obligation to provide medically necessary care must be fulfilled "without regard to
3 its fiscal plight."⁴¹ "Medically necessary" for adults is defined by statute:

4 "[A] service is 'medically necessary' or a 'medical necessity'
5 when it is reasonable and necessary to protect life, to prevent
6 significant illness or significant disability, or to alleviate
7 severe pain."⁴²

8
9 80. In view of the above-described facts and circumstances, and the
10 significant studies, statistics, and reports including those set forth herein, and other
11 such evidence as may be provided, a person's status as an unsheltered homeless
12 individual both causes and exacerbates physical and mental health problems,
13 ultimately causing much higher rates of infection, disease, decay, pain, and death.

14
15 81. Basic shelter is "medically necessary" because it is "reasonable and
16 necessary to protect life, to prevent significant illness or significant disability, or to
17 alleviate severe pain," and the City's failure to provide the same to its homeless
18 population constitutes a breach of its duty under California Welfare & Institutions
19 Code §§ 17000 & 10000.
20
21

22 82. Plaintiffs, and each of them, have been damaged by the City's failure
23 to provide shelter, as described in detail herein.
24
25

26 provided promptly and humanely.").

27 ⁴⁰ *County of Alameda v. State Bd. of Control*, 14 Cal. App. 4th 1096, 1108 (1993)
(quoting *Bay Gen. Cmty. Hosp. v. County of San Diego*, 156 Cal. App. 3d 944, 957
(1984)).

28 ⁴¹ *Id.*

⁴² California Welfare & Institutions Code § 14059.5(a).

1 83. Plaintiffs seek no monetary damages hereunder and submit this claim
2 for only equitable and injunctive relief. Accordingly, the City is not entitled to any
3 claim of immunity, pursuant to California Government Code § 814.
4

5 **TENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

6 **Deprivation of the Guarantee of Safety and the Pursuit of Happiness**

7 **Cal. Const. art. I § 1**

8 **(All Plaintiffs against Defendant)**

9
10 84. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate herein by this reference each and
11 every allegation set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 83 of this Complaint as though
12 set forth fully herein.
13

14 85. California Constitution, article I § 1 provides:

15 All people are by nature free and independent and have inalienable
16 rights. Among these are enjoying and defending life and liberty,
17 acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and pursuing and
18 obtaining safety, happiness, and privacy.

19 86. The actions by the City have limited, damaged, and/or burdened
20 plaintiffs' constitutionally guaranteed inalienable rights, including plaintiffs' rights
21 to enjoy and defend their life and liberty; to acquire, possess, and protect their
22 property; and to pursue and obtain safety, happiness, and privacy.⁴³ The same is
23
24

25 ⁴³ See generally Joseph R. Grodin, *Rediscovering the State Constitutional Right to*
26 *Happiness and Safety*, 25 Hastings Const. L.Q. 1, 29 (1997) ("Either as an
27 alternative or as an additional meaning, the happiness and safety clauses could be
28 viewed as a declaration, and even a judicially enforceable one, that government has
an affirmative obligation to provide at least the minimum conditions necessary for
human happiness and safety. This would entail, arguably, the assurance of such
things as minimal requirements for food, shelter, and medical care, and so far as

1 true of the tandem rights of their managers and tenants.

2 87. Plaintiffs seek no monetary damages hereunder and submit this claim
3
4 for only equitable and injunctive relief. Accordingly, the City is not entitled to any
5 claim of immunity, pursuant to California Government Code § 814.

6 **ELEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

7 **Inverse Condemnation**

8 **Cal. Const. art. I § 19**

9 **(All Plaintiffs against Defendant)**

10
11 88. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate herein by this reference each and
12 every allegation set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 87 of this Complaint as though
13 set forth fully herein.
14

15 89. California Constitution, article I § 19(a) provides in relevant part:

16
17 Private property may be taken or damaged for a public use and
18 only when just compensation, ascertained by a jury unless waived,
19 has first been paid to, or into court for, the owner.

20 90. The actions by the City have limited, damaged, and/or burdened the
21 owners' property and/or business so substantially that they rise to the level of a
22 regulatory taking, yet no compensation has been provided.
23

24 91. Plaintiffs seek no monetary damages hereunder and submit this claim
25 for only equitable and injunctive relief. Accordingly, the City is not entitled to any
26 claim of immunity, pursuant to California Government Code § 814.
27

28 possible, a nondangerous environment.”).

COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE AND EQUITABLE RELIEF

VII. DEMAND FOR JUDGMENT

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against Defendant, as follows:

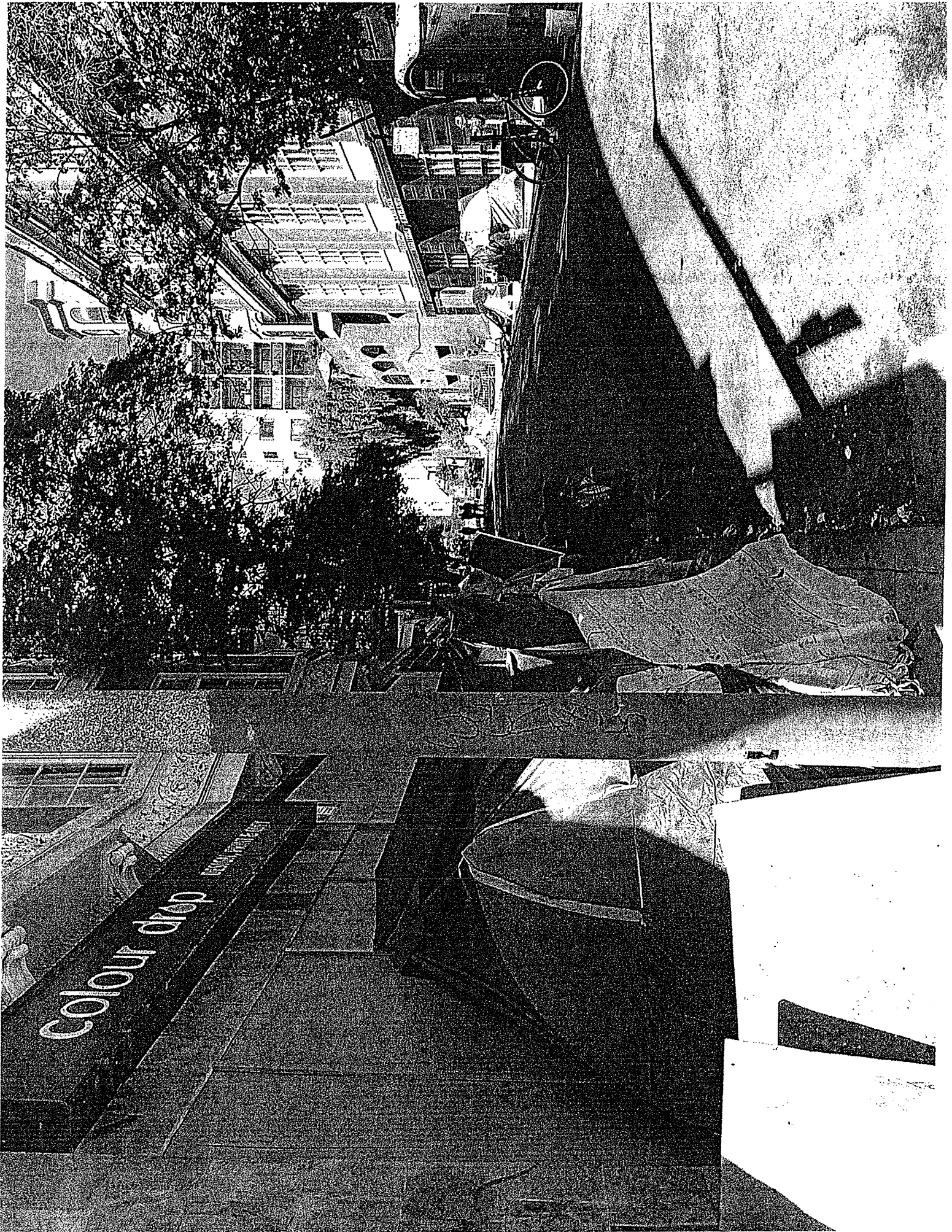
1. Injunctive/equitable relief in a manner to be determined by law (e.g., an injunction commanding defendant to remove the tent encampment and ensure that The Alley and The Block are and remain free of any public and/or private nuisance on the streets and sidewalks);
2. An award of costs of suit, including attorneys' fees, as permitted by law and
3. Such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

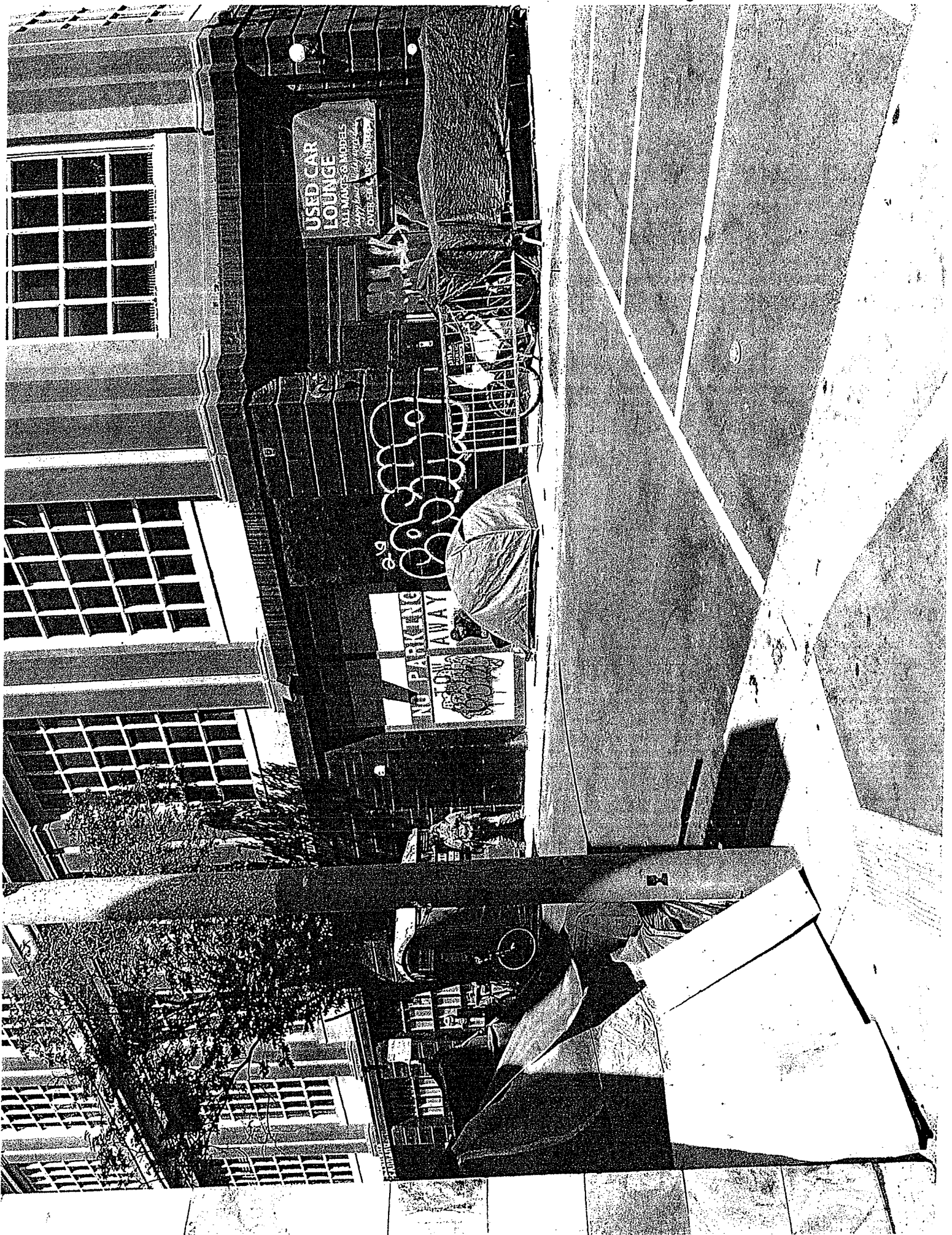
Dated: June 25, 2020

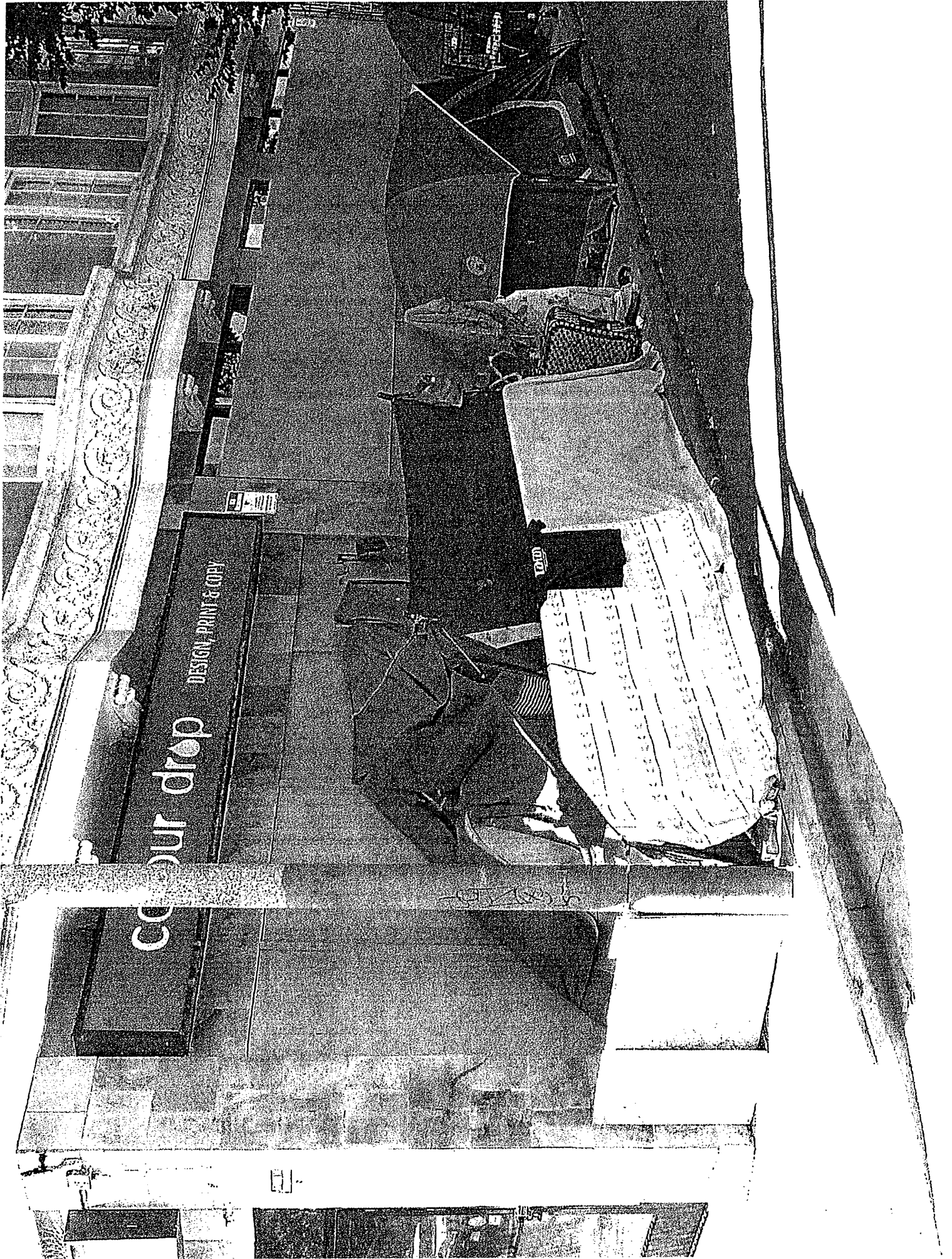
DOWLING & MARQUEZ, LLP

By: Curtis F. Dowling
Attorneys for Plaintiffs
DANIEL GIOSSO, JAMES
GIOSSO, AND RICHARD
GIOSSO, TRUSTEES OF THE
GIOSSO CHILDREN'S TRUST &
MIKE O'NEILL AND SONS, A
CALIFORNIA GENERAL
PARTNERSHIP

EXHIBIT “A”







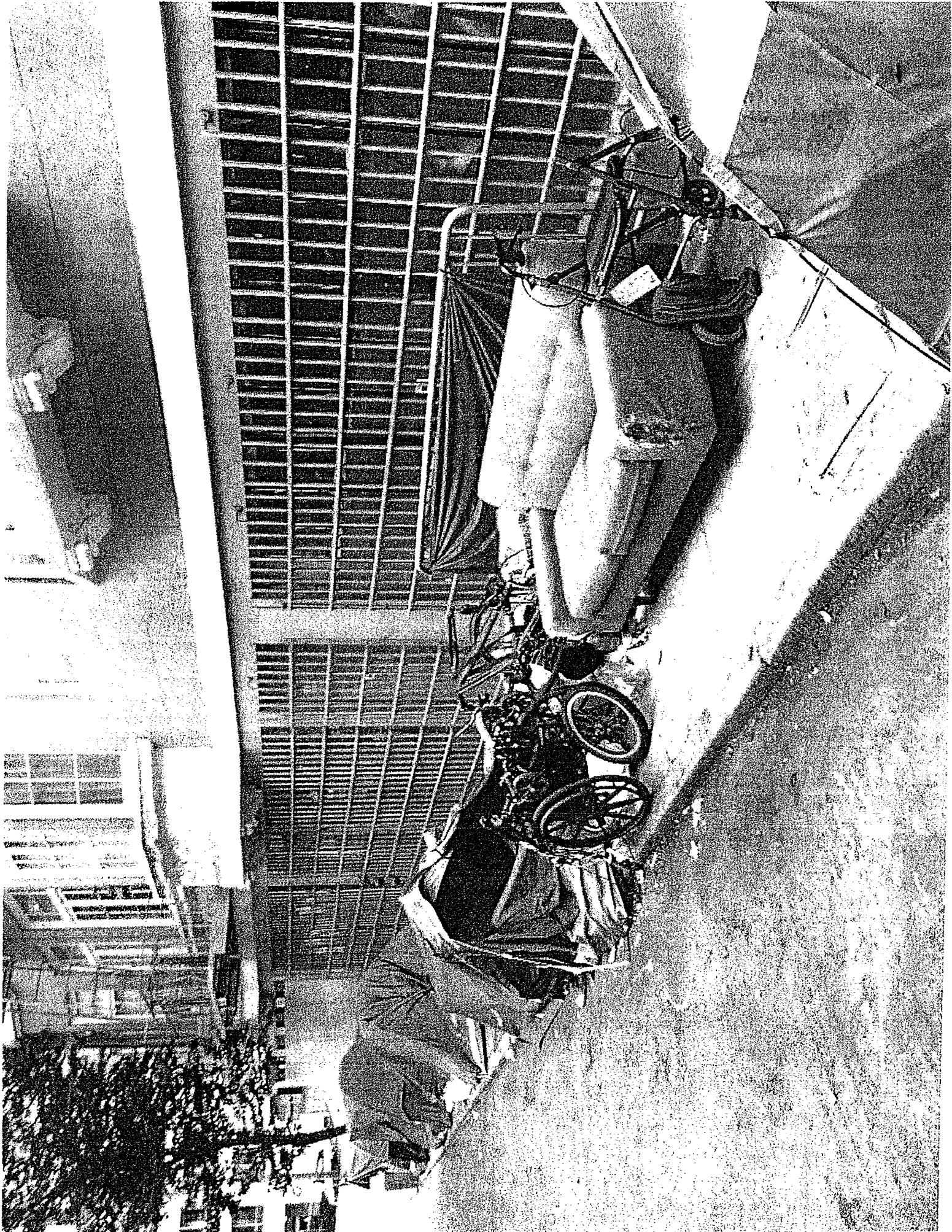








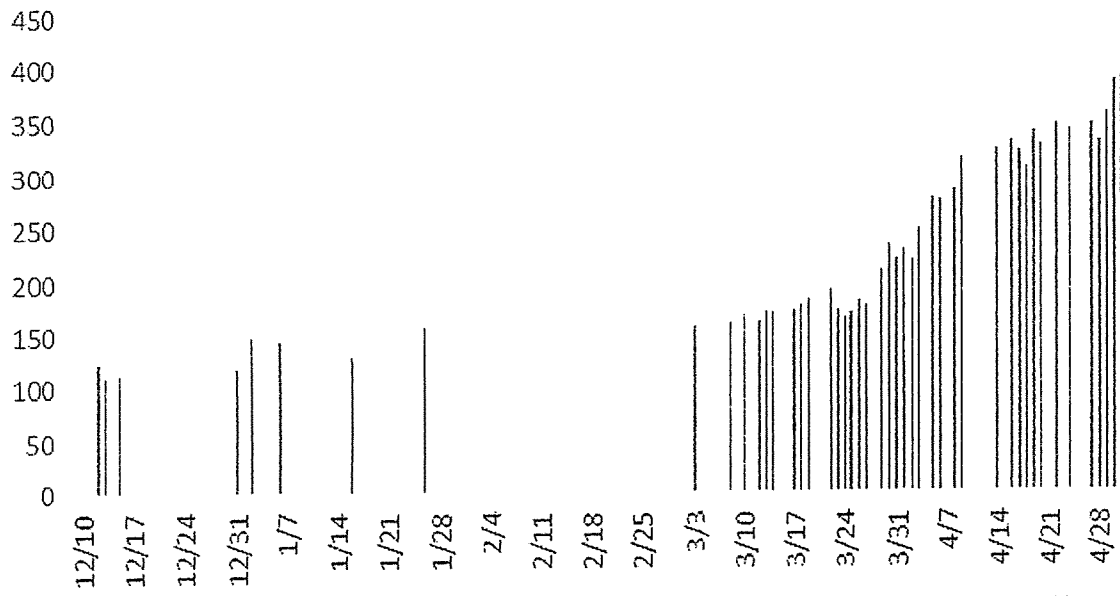






EXHIBIT “B”

Tent and Makeshift Count



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

DANIEL GIOSSO,
Plaintiff,

v.

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO,
Defendant.

Case No. 20-cv-04255-TSH

**ORDER SETTING INITIAL CASE
MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE
AND ADR DEADLINES**

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that this action is assigned to the Honorable Thomas S. Hixson . When serving the complaint or notice of removal, the plaintiff or removing defendant must serve on all other parties a copy of this order, the Notice of Assignment of Case to a United States Magistrate Judge for Trial, and all other documents specified in Civil Local Rule 4-2. Plaintiffs or removing parties must file a consent or declination to proceed before a magistrate judge within 14 days of the filing of the complaint or the removal. All other parties must file a consent or declination within 14 days of appearing in the case. All parties who have made an appearance must file a consent or declination within 7 days of the filing of a dispositive motion or the case will be reassigned to a district court judge. Counsel must comply with the case schedule listed below unless the Court otherwise orders.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this action is assigned to the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Multi-Option Program governed by ADR Local Rule 3. Counsel and clients shall familiarize themselves with that rule and with the material entitled “Dispute Resolution Procedures in the Northern District of California” on the Court ADR Internet site at <http://www.cand.uscourts.gov/adr>. A limited number of printed copies are available from the Clerk’s Office for parties in cases not subject to the court’s Electronic Case Filing program (ECF).

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that plaintiff or removing defendant serve upon all parties

the brochure entitled "Consenting To A Magistrate Judge's Jurisdiction In The Northern District Of California", additional copies of which can be downloaded from the court's Internet website: <http://www.cand.uscourts.gov>.

CASE SCHEDULE – ADR MULTI-OPTION PROGRAM

Date	Event	Governing Rule
6/26/2020	Complaint Filed	
9/3/2020	<p>*Last day to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> meet and confer re: initial disclosures, early settlement, ADR process selection, and discovery plan 	<u>FRCivP 26(f) & ADR L.R.3-5</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> file ADR Certification signed by Parties and Counsel (form available at http://www.cand.uscourts.gov) 	<u>Civil L.R. 16-8(b) & ADR L.R. 3-5(b)</u>
9/17/2020	<p>**Last day to file Rule 26(f) Report, complete initial disclosures or state objection in Rule 26(f) Report and file Case Management Statement per Standing Order re Contents of Joint Case Management Statement</p> <p>(also available at http://www.cand.uscourts.gov)</p>	<u>FRCivP 26(a) (1) Civil L.R. 16-9</u>
9/24/2020	<p>INITIAL CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE (CMC) at 10:00 AM in:</p> <p>Courtroom G, 15th Floor Phillip Burton Federal Building 450 Golden Gate Avenue San Francisco, CA 94102</p>	<u>Civil L.R. 16-10</u>

* If the Initial Case Management Conference is continued, unless otherwise ordered this deadline is continued to 21 days in advance of the Initial Case Management Conference.

** If the Initial Case Management Conference is continued, unless otherwise ordered this deadline is continued to 7 days in advance of the Initial Case Management Conference.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

**CIVIL STANDING ORDER FOR
MAGISTRATE JUDGE THOMAS S. HIXSON**

Parties shall comply with the procedures in the Federal Rules of Civil or Criminal Procedure, the Northern District of California's Local Rules and General Orders, and this Standing Order, all of which are available at <http://www.cand.uscourts.gov>. Failure to comply with any of the rules or orders may be grounds for monetary sanctions, dismissal, entry of judgment, or other appropriate sanctions.

UNREPRESENTED (PRO SE) PARTIES

Parties representing themselves should visit the link titled "Representing Yourself" on the Court's homepage, www.cand.uscourts.gov. The link discusses the Court's "Legal Help Center" which provides free assistance at the San Francisco, Oakland, and San Jose courthouses for unrepresented parties. Parties may visit the Legal Help Centers at the San Francisco and Oakland courthouses or call (415)-782-8982 to make an appointment. Parties can make an appointment to visit the San Jose Legal Help Center by calling 408-297-1480.

SCHEDULING

Civil law and motion is heard on Thursdays at 10:00 a.m. All motions (except criminal duty matters) shall be noticed for any available Thursday. The parties may confirm availability at <http://www.cand.uscourts.gov/tsh>. Any scheduling questions should be directed to Judge Hixson's Courtroom Deputy, Rose Maher, at tshcrd@cand.uscourts.gov or (415) 522-4708.

DISCOVERY

Discovery disputes are governed by Judge Hixson's Discovery Standing Order, available at <http://www.cand.uscourts.gov/tshorders>.

CONSENT TO PROCEED BEFORE MAGISTRATE JUDGE

In civil cases that are randomly assigned to Judge Hixson for all purposes, the parties should file their written consent to the assignment of a United States Magistrate Judge for all purposes, or their request for reassignment to a district judge, as soon as possible, but no later than the deadlines specified in Civil Local Rule 73-1. If a party files a dispositive motion (such as a motion to dismiss or a motion for remand), the moving party must file the consent/declination simultaneously with the motion. The consent/declination form is available at <http://www.cand.uscourts.gov/civilforms>.

CIVIL CASE MANAGEMENT

Counsel shall meet and confer prior to the Case Management Conference and file a joint statement no later than seven days prior to the conference. The statement shall address the

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

**DISCOVERY STANDING ORDER FOR
MAGISTRATE JUDGE THOMAS S. HIXSON**

This Standing Order informs all parties of the discovery procedures for cases assigned to Magistrate Judge Thomas S. Hixson or referred for purposes of discovery. It addresses all case-related discovery, including that which involves non-parties, and therefore applies whether or not an individual or entity is named in the complaint. Failure to abide by this Standing Order may result in the imposition of sanctions pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 16(f) and Civil Local Rule 37-4.

All questions should be directed to Judge Hixson's Courtroom Deputy, Rose Maher, at tshcrd@cand.uscourts.gov or (415) 522-4708.

Upon referral from a District Judge or upon the development of an impasse with respect to discovery in a pending case assigned to Judge Hixson, no motions to compel or other motions shall be considered. Instead, the parties must first meet and confer. That is, counsel for each party shall meet and confer in person or, if counsel are located outside the Bay Area, by telephone, to attempt to resolve their dispute informally. A mere exchange of letters, e-mails, telephone calls or facsimile transmissions does not satisfy the meet and confer requirement.

MEET AND CONFER REQUIREMENTS

If the parties are unable to resolve their dispute informally after a good faith effort, including meet and confer efforts conducted by lead counsel, the parties have two options:

- 1) If the dispute is straightforward or the parties believe some initial informal guidance from the Court may help them resolve their dispute without the need for briefing, the parties may contact Judge Hixson's Courtroom Deputy, Rose Maher, to arrange a telephonic conference.
- 2) For more complex disputes, the parties shall prepare a joint statement of not more than five pages (12-point or greater font) that contains the following:
 - a) A cover page (excluded from the five-page limit) with the case caption, an attestation that the parties met and conferred in person (or by telephone if outside the Bay Area) in good faith to resolve their dispute(s) prior to filing the letter, and the signature of both parties or counsel;
 - b) Each party's position, including pertinent factual background, requested relief, and citations to relevant legal authority; and
 - c) Each party's final proposed compromise

The joint letter shall not be accompanied by exhibits or affidavits other than relevant excerpts of discovery requests and responses, privilege logs, deposition testimony, and meet and confer correspondence.

The joint statement shall be e-filed (unless the case is exempt from e-filing requirements)

Revised September 25, 2019

under the Civil Events category of “Motions and Related Filings > Motions – General > Discovery Letter Brief.”

Upon review of the parties’ submission[s], the Court will advise the parties of how it intends to proceed. The Court may issue a ruling or schedule a telephone or in-person conference with the parties, and at such conference may issue rulings, order more formal briefing, or set further hearing dates. The Court may also order the parties to come to the courthouse to meet and confer in good faith.

CHAMBERS COPIES

The parties do not need to submit chambers copies for cases subject to electronic filing, except for documents that exceed 10 pages when combined. For these documents only, the submitting party shall comply with Civil Local Rule 5-1(e)(7). All chambers copies should be double-sided (when possible) and include: (1) the ECF running header (case number, docket number, date, and ECF page number) at the top of each page; and (2) if the filing includes exhibits, they must be clearly delineated with tabbed dividers. These printed copies shall be marked “Chambers Copy” and submitted to the Clerk’s Office (not chambers), in an envelope marked with “Magistrate Judge Hixson,” the case number, and “Chambers Copy.”

PROTECTIVE ORDERS

If parties believe a protective order is necessary, they shall, where practicable, use one of the model stipulated protective orders (available at <http://cand.uscourts.gov/stipprotectorder>). If the parties’ proposed protective offer differs materially from the model protective order, the parties shall file a statement explaining each modification to the model order, along with a redline version comparing the proposed protective order with the model order.

SANCTIONS

No motion for sanctions may be filed until after the moving party has complied with the requirements above. Motions for sanctions shall be filed separately, pursuant to Federal Rule 37 and Civil Local Rules 7 and 37-4.

IT IS SO ORDERED.


THOMAS S. HIXSON
United States Magistrate Judge

**STANDING ORDER FOR ALL JUDGES
OF THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
CONTENTS OF JOINT CASE MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

All judges of the Northern District of California require identical information in Joint Case Management Statements filed pursuant to Civil Local Rule 16-9. The parties must include the following information in their statement which, except in unusually complex cases, should not exceed ten pages:

1. Jurisdiction and Service: The basis for the court's subject matter jurisdiction over plaintiff's claims and defendant's counterclaims, whether any issues exist regarding personal jurisdiction or venue, whether any parties remain to be served, and, if any parties remain to be served, a proposed deadline for service.
2. Facts: A brief chronology of the facts and a statement of the principal factual issues in dispute.
3. Legal Issues: A brief statement, without extended legal argument, of the disputed points of law, including reference to specific statutes and decisions.
4. Motions: All prior and pending motions, their current status, and any anticipated motions.
5. Amendment of Pleadings: The extent to which parties, claims, or defenses are expected to be added or dismissed and a proposed deadline for amending the pleadings.
6. Evidence Preservation: A brief report certifying that the parties have reviewed the Guidelines Relating to the Discovery of Electronically Stored Information ("ESI Guidelines"), and confirming that the parties have met and conferred pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f) regarding reasonable and proportionate steps taken to preserve evidence relevant to the issues reasonably evident in this action. *See ESI Guidelines 2.01 and 2.02, and Checklist for ESI Meet and Confer.*
7. Disclosures: Whether there has been full and timely compliance with the initial disclosure requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 26, and a description of the disclosures made.
8. Discovery: Discovery taken to date, if any, the scope of anticipated discovery, any proposed limitations or modifications of the discovery rules, a brief report on whether the parties have considered entering into a stipulated e-discovery order, a proposed discovery plan pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f), and any identified discovery disputes.
9. Class Actions: If a class action, a proposal for how and when the class will be certified, and whether all attorneys of record for the parties have reviewed the Procedural Guidance for Class Action Settlements.
10. Related Cases: Any related cases or proceedings pending before another judge of this court, or before another court or administrative body.
11. Relief: All relief sought through complaint or counterclaim, including the amount of any damages sought and a description of the bases on which damages are calculated. In addition, any party from whom damages are sought must describe the bases on which it contends damages should be calculated if liability is established.

12. Settlement and ADR: Prospects for settlement, ADR efforts to date, and a specific ADR plan for the case, including compliance with ADR L.R. 3-5 and a description of key discovery or motions necessary to position the parties to negotiate a resolution.
13. Consent to Magistrate Judge For All Purposes: Whether **all** parties will consent to have a magistrate judge conduct all further proceedings including trial and entry of judgment. ___ Yes ___ No
14. Other References: Whether the case is suitable for reference to binding arbitration, a special master, or the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation.
15. Narrowing of Issues: Issues that can be narrowed by agreement or by motion, suggestions to expedite the presentation of evidence at trial (e.g., through summaries or stipulated facts), and any request to bifurcate issues, claims, or defenses.
16. Expedited Trial Procedure: Whether this is the type of case that can be handled under the Expedited Trial Procedure of General Order No. 64 Attachment A. If all parties agree, they shall instead of this Statement, file an executed Agreement for Expedited Trial and a Joint Expedited Case Management Statement, in accordance with General Order No. 64 Attachments B and D.
17. Scheduling: Proposed dates for designation of experts, discovery cutoff, hearing of dispositive motions, pretrial conference and trial.
18. Trial: Whether the case will be tried to a jury or to the court and the expected length of the trial.
19. Disclosure of Non-party Interested Entities or Persons: Whether each party has filed the "Certification of Interested Entities or Persons" required by Civil Local Rule 3-15. In addition, each party must restate in the case management statement the contents of its certification by identifying any persons, firms, partnerships, corporations (including parent corporations) or other entities known by the party to have either: (i) a financial interest in the subject matter in controversy or in a party to the proceeding; or (ii) any other kind of interest that could be substantially affected by the outcome of the proceeding. In any proposed class, collective, or representative action, the required disclosure includes any person or entity that is funding the prosecution of any claim or counterclaim.
20. Professional Conduct: Whether all attorneys of record for the parties have reviewed the Guidelines for Professional Conduct for the Northern District of California.
21. Such other matters as may facilitate the just, speedy and inexpensive disposition of this matter.